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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
Barometer

September 10, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 84
Humidity 89 80

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September 10, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 82 82

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

二月九日英港

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR A STAND.

A BIG PITCHED BATTLE EXPECTED.

FRENCH STILL PROGRESSING NORTH OF THE SOMME.

London, September 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the southern portion of the battlefront we have now entered the area of our defensive systems constructed prior to the German March offensive. The enemy is offering increased resistance among these prepared defences, and sharp fighting has occurred to-day at a number of points.

We gained ground in the direction of Vermand, Hesboscourt and Epehy, and repulsed local attacks south-west of Ploegsteert and east of Wulverghem.

The British have taken prisoner 19,000 since the beginning of September.

Germans to Attempt a Stand.

London, September 9.

To-day's news leaves no doubt that the German Command has finally decided to turn upon its pursuers or at least to settle down on what remains of the Hindenburg Line and challenge the Allies to eject them.

The armies are now taking up positions for a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale. German strategy seems identical to that followed after the retreat from the Marne in 1914, but French experts are of opinion that the tactics successful then are unlikely to succeed now in view of the vastly-increased Allied resources and the fact that Marshal Foch still retains the initiative and has already breached the line twice.

Violent Fighting on French Front.

London, September 9.

A French communiqué says:—To-day we further progressed north of the Somme and carried Vaux, Flauquier, Happencourt and Hamel.

South of the Somme, the enemy resistance was most stubborn and violent fighting raged north and east of St. Simon.

The Germans attacked and partly re-took Avesnes, of which, as a result of a desperate encounter, we regained the whole, taking a hundred prisoners.

We captured Arment, north-east of St. Simon and gained ground on both sides of the Oise east of Fargniers on the outskirts of La Fere and West of Servisy.

French Engineers' Tenacity.

London, September 9.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Sunday, says:—The hardest fighting by French troops during the past week has been done by General Mangin's Army among the hills and woods before the Hindenburg Line. The Germans unquestionably droided and prepared to stand in the region of Quincy Basse and Pont St. Marc, where they had the advantage of view. The French, after a memorable struggle, crossed the canal of the Ailette at Coucy le Ville. The canal is eighteen yards wide and seven feet deep. The Boche, with scores of machine-guns, lined the east bank to the water edge. French engineers actually bridged the canal under showers of grenades and murderous point-blank machine-gunning, after which the engineers were first across to get at grips with the machine-guns. Across the water lay woods in which the Germans had installed machine-guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans are emphatic that the fighting here and the volume of fire surpassed everything in the whole campaign. The enemy machine-guns literally fought to the death. For five days this continued unceasingly. A single Gascon Division, advancing foot by foot not more than a hundred yards daily, engaged five German Divisions and on the sixth day, with the help of artillery, the French won through to the Hindenburg positions, freeing Coucy le Chateau, which is looking to-day like a stone quarry.

German Artillery Revives.

Paris, September 9.

On almost the whole battle-front the enemy artillery is thundering as it has not done for a long time, indicating that the Germans are preparing to stand. General Mangin's advance to the approaches of Servisy threatens to cut the St. Gobain-La Fere Road. The enemy is feverishly reinforcing the defences before Laon, preparing for a prolonged halt in the vast subterranean cavities of the Monapteuil plateau. The whole country north of the Ailette and the environs of the railway from Soissons to Laon and north of Creonne are gorging with guns and howitzers.

WARNING AGAINST PACIFIST TWADDLE.

Cardinal Bourne Speaks Out.

London, September 9.

Cardinal Bourne, dedicating a war shrine at Kensington, emphatically warned his hearers against pacifism. He said:—“Be not misled by some of the pernicious things occasionally said and written about peace. Do not be carried away by any formulae such as ‘No indemnities and no annexations’ because justice may demand indemnities and annexations. Peace without justice will be a peace which will not last and not be worth having.”

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

British Officials Threatened with Death.

Stockholm, September 8.

The newspaper *Sociale Dagblad* says that reports from Helsingfors state that thirty-six Britishers holding official positions have been arrested and threatened with death if M. Lenin dies.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

White Guards and Cossacks Intervene.

London, September 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, writing on August 31, says it is now certain that White Guards and Cossacks under General Alexejeff have opened hostilities in Siberia, attacking the

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S DECLINING MORALE.

Another Effort to Stay the Rot.

Amsterdam, September 9.

Another instance of the authorities' endeavours to stay the present moral panic in Germany is to be seen in a lecture in Berlin by General Freytag Loringhoven, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, who admitted that “we expected too much from unrestricted submarine and again at the beginning of the spring offensive.” He enjoins the people to bear up against the incalculable accidents of war and said the fact that the enemy is unable to dispose of Germany and had to get more Allies was in itself the greatest tribute imaginable to Germany.

A GENERAL DROWNED.

London, September 9.

General E. W. Cox has been drowned in France.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

More Progress by the Allies.

London, Sept. 8.

Reuter learns that progress has been good during the past twenty-four hours. The line runs from Havrincourt Wood, thence to Hencourt, Villersavau, Roisel, Berne, Poenilly, Villers, Vaux, the western outskirts of Havrincourt and St. Simon, thence along the canal to Tergnier. The most important event is the crossing of the Crozat Canal at St. Simon as the waterway was a suitable bastion for this part of the Hindenburg line.

As the bastion is passed it can now be turned either to north-east or south-east. The capture of Roisel is important because it is the junction of two lines, namely to Cambrai and St. Quentin. We possess the whole of Havrincourt Wood except the north-east spur. Between the Oise and the Ailette the French have reached the Alberich line, a continuation of the Hindenburg line. The enemy has now engaged 107 divisions since 8th August, of whom three were dismounted cavalry. Thirty-two divisions were engaged twice and three engaged thrice. We have counted roughly 142 divisions north and south of the Somme representing approximately six thousand rifles to a division. Thus there are one-and-a-quarter million between Switzerland and the sea. Germany's full strength is probably less than two and a half millions on the whole front. Their Eastern forces have been combed out and it is believed there will not be any fresh divisions from the East for the Western Front, either German or Russian.

Hustling the Germans.

London, Sept. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on Sunday, says: Our troops continue to hustle the German retirement of which the Alpine Corps prisoners supply confirmation relating to details of the consequent confusion. Hostile artillery mostly comes from extreme ranges. On the Nieupe front a strong enemy attack was forced back by our outposts.

The latest Boche dodge is to use ferocious dogs with sentries and patrols.

A captured order pays a tribute to the taciturnity of British prisoners, especially those of the London regiments, who give admittedly clever and evasive answers.

French Progress.

London, Sept. 8.

A French communiqué states: North of the Oise we captured Meunieres and reached the banks of the Et. Quentin Canal. South of the Oise we progressed to the outskirts of Servisy. In the region of Laffaux, north of Celles-sur-Aisne we maintained our positions, despite counter-attacks.

Aviation Report.

London, Sept. 8.

Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Clouds and rainstorms hindered our air work on the 7th. We destroyed eight hostile machines. Three British are missing. We dropped thirteen tons of bombs. All our night bombers returned.

A German Report.

London, Sept. 8.

A wireless German official message says: Everywhere on the battle-front we are in our new positions. South of the Peronne-Cambrai road the enemy attempted to approach them. Our rearguards yielded, after fighting, to a numerically superior enemy and repulsed violent attacks westward of Gouzeaucourt, Epehy and Templeux. Southward of the Ailette the enemy reached our line eastward of Vauxsillon.

RED TERROR IN RUSSIA.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.

The “Tageszeitung’s” Moscow correspondent writes: Neutral Governments have jointly threatened to expel all Russian Bolsheviks if the Soviet Government does not abandon political terrorism. They specially protest against the wholesale execution of officers and civilians.

The “Kreuzzeitung’s” Petrograd correspondent says the peasants' revolt at Jamburte is serious. The insurgents are marching to Petrograd and have captured railway stations on the Jamburg-Gatchina line.

A message from Moscow says that red terror continues. Members of the Social revolutionaries have been arrested almost everywhere. The bourgeois ex-officers have been taken as hostages and many shot, including a bishop.

The “Lokal Anzeiger” officially learns that the Russian masses are mostly exaggerated. Nevertheless it adds that five hundred were shot during a rising in Petrograd, besides others in connection with the recent assassinations.

COTTON MARKET SENSATION.

New York, Sept. 8.

The cotton market is almost demoralized by an announcement that the War Industries Board has planned the stabilization of cotton prices. Extreme losses of from 20 to 25 points were recorded under tremendous selling, then

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AVIATION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 8.

A British Italian official message says: Since Aug. 25 we destroyed eight enemy aircraft. One British machine is missing.

R&D CROSS IN SIBERIA.

Question of a British Unit.

An important meeting of the medical men of Shanghai was held on the 5th inst. in the offices of Drs. Marshall, Marsh, Billinghurst & Murray on the subject of a British Red Cross Unit for Siberia. Presiding over the meeting Dr. Marsh said:

You are familiar with the recent suggestions in the North China Daily News, that a British Red Cross Unit for Siberia should be formed and maintained by the Shanghai British community.

The question whether such a unit is needed has been asked of the P.M.O. with the British Forces at Vladivostok by the local honorary treasurer of the British Red Cross Society.

The P.M.O. has also been asked to indicate the size of the unit required and if it would be more useful as a stationary hospital at a base, such as Vladivostok, or as a mobile unit

near the front. No reply to these inquiries has been received up to the present.

I understand the British contingent in Siberia in the immediate future will total several thousands of troops—mostly Canadians. It is not anticipated that the British forces will be at any time large. Against the Allied forces is an enemy variously estimated at any number between 35,000 and 150,000. These figures show that the whole campaign from the point of view of the number of troops engaged, is a comparatively minor operation. Still we have the experience of German East Africa to show that even such a campaign can be a very arduous and sickly one.

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senries and patrols.

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Hostile artillery mostly comes from extreme ranges.

For example, the U. S. Government on August 3 announced that it was “the hope and purpose of the Government of the U. S. to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of, among others, Red Cross representatives.

... in order in some systematic

way to relieve the immediate

needs of the people there in

every way for which an opportunity may open.” In the same

announcement it is stated that “it is

the hope and expectation of the

Government of the U. S. that the

governments with which it is

associated will, wherever necessary, tender their

assistance in our present state of

short-handedness. This is in com-

bination with sharing the work

of any medical men who could

arrange temporarily to hand over

his work to others while he serv-

es with a distant unit in the

limit of service possible to

most of the British firms in

Shanghai.

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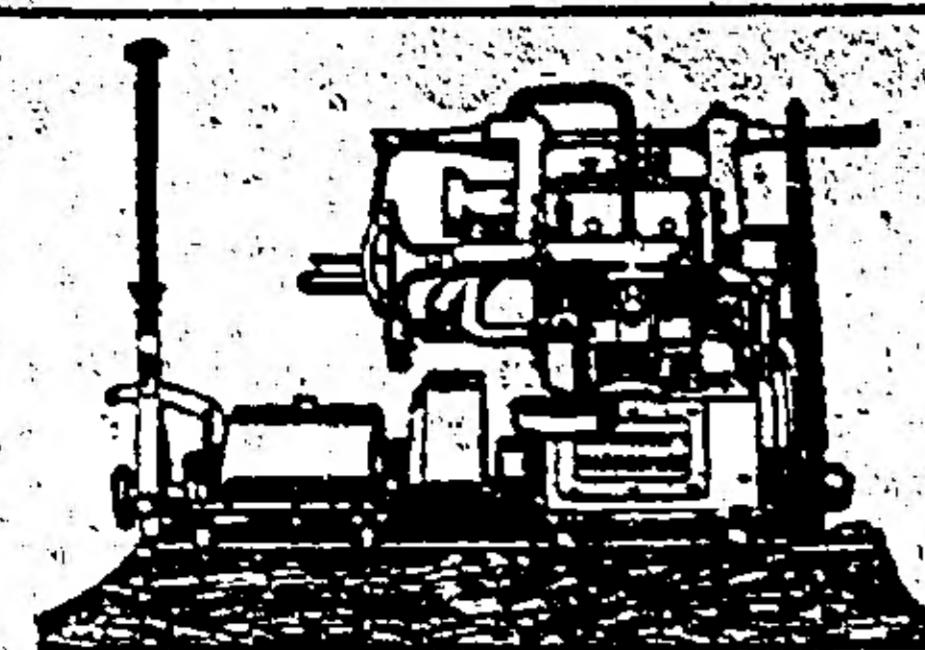
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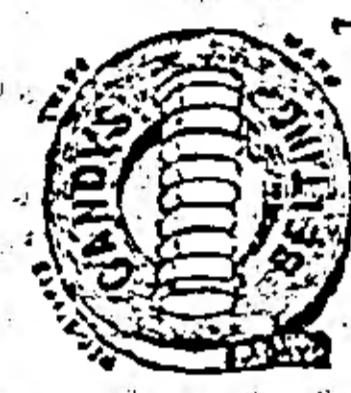
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It beautifies and preserves the complexion, and may be freely used on delicate and sensitive skins which ordinary lotions would irritate and cause.

The purest and finest of Soaps, scientifically combined, with an Oatmeal specially treated for the extraction of its bland, soothing, superlative qualities.

FOR THE NURSERY.

A perfect Nursery Soap. It sooths as it cleanses. It is used entirely by babies to keep their delicate and beautiful skin and to maintain its beauty through Youth to Age.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Archdeacon's Will.

In the Probate Division recently Mr. Justice McCordis pronounced in favour of the will of the late Rev. William Macdonald Sinclair, Archdeacon of London. The will made in February, 1915, when deceased was suffering from a heart attack, consisted of three detached sheets of paper, witnessed by the archdeacon's butler and chauffeur, and the application was made on behalf of Archdeacon J. S. Sinclair, a brother, Colonel Hume Sinclair, and Miss Janet Mary Sinclair, three of the next-of-kin.

Hospital Blue "Knout."

The new hospital blue is much better in appearance than the old "butcher" blue used for the wounded, and the disappearance, too, of the white collar facings makes the men much smarter in appearance. The possibilities in this direction were well illustrated recently in Bond-street, where a good-looking young man with a monocle and a perfect-fitting suit of the new blue attracted much attention by his perfect "Knout" appearance. He was like a walking fashion-plate and though pale he seemed exceedingly happy.

After War Building.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Building Industry at the Central Hall, recently said the sum of Dr. Addison and himself was to see that at least 360,000 workmen's dwellings were built within 12 months of the declaration of peace. This, he had been told, was too sanguine an estimate, and that there would not be enough material or labour to carry out that object, but without a high ideal they would never build anything. (Hear, hear.)

Surgery or Carpentry?

"It sounds more like a carpenter's job," said counsel in commenting on a surgical operation performed by Dr. Fenwick, hon. surgeon at the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road. The leg of a boy of six had been badly bruised in a cab accident, and the operation consisted of opening the flesh down to the bone and fixing a steel plate, for which purpose eight screws had to be forced into the bone. It prevented shortening of the leg. It was hoped that in a few months' time the lad would be able to use his leg again. A claim for damages arising out of the accident was heard at the West, London County Court recently.

Trafficking in Vice.

At a sitting of the National Birthrate Commission, under the direction of the National Council of Public Morals, held recently, Dr. Mary Gordon criticised the new Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Public opinion, she said, should be roused upon the disgrace of middle-aged men of 45 or over associating with, buying, or corrupting, girls of 16. The real revelling wolves of whom the girls had to be afraid were not the boys of their own age and station, but the older men and women who bought and sold them. Committees should be set up to supervise the interest of all minors, and all persons who let lodgings should be compelled to register and to report any misconduct. Capt. A. F. Wright R.A.M.C., said that temperance advocates argued that drink was largely the cause of immorality, but of 886 cases only 11.7 per cent. were due to the influence of drink, whereas 24.45 were total abstainers, and the remainder, although not abstainers, were not under the influence of drink at the time.

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ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.
MOUTRIE'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Coolies' Baseball. The Chinese coolies' baseball nine which practises on the Race Course diamond in the mornings is making rapid strides. They enjoy the privileges of the Recreation Ground, although university students were once denied them. *N. C. Daily News*

New Medical Appointment. Miss Williams, who was lately Medical Officer at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, has accepted service at the Singapore Medical Mission to relieve Mrs. Ferguson Davis, M.D., who is going on war service shortly. News has lately been received that Miss Williams is the winner of the prize which is awarded to the lady student who comes out first in the final examination. Miss Williams is the sister of Dr. R. T. Williams, of Kuala Lumpur, (M.M.)

12 Months for a Nurse. Beatrice Wilson, a nurse, was at the Old Bailey recently sentenced to 12 months in the first division for forging and uttering requests for the supply of morphine sulphate. It was stated that the accused had forced the names of a number of medical men, including one very distinguished practitioner. She was assistant-matron at a hospital in Paris until she married an operatic singer, who deserted her two years later. She had been addicted to drugs for the last five years, and committed the forgeries to obtain supplies for herself.

Our Dwindling Timber.

After the war, said Lord Somers, at the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture there would be no cañeros timber left in the United Kingdom. Indeed, if it had not been for the



WOMEN WAR WORKERS

This is a woman's war as well as a man's. In the hospitals at the front, tending the sick amid the roar of guns, women have taken their place as soldiers of the Empire. You ladies of Hongkong, have done well so far as it has lain in your power. This is another trumpet call to you. Buy War Bond Tickets, and persuade your husbands and friends to buy them.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

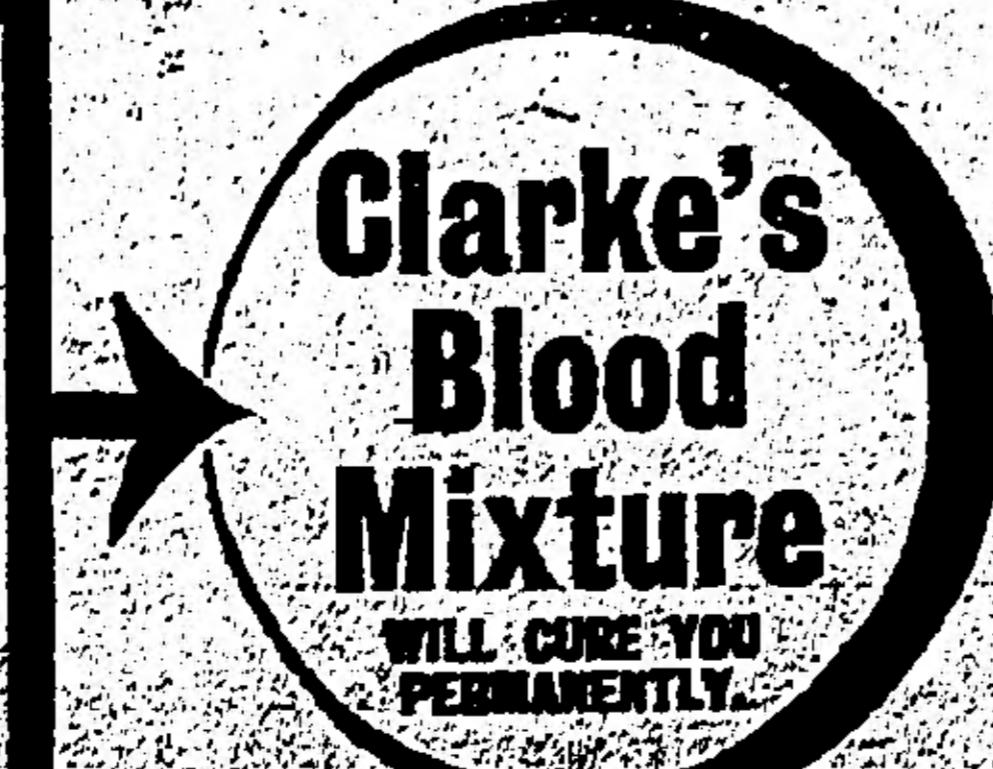
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such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bed-Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular swellings, Pustules, Impetigo, Fungous, &c., &c.? If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which do not help. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the best medicine. It is a genuine Blood Mixture, in pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most sensitive patients.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.



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TO BE LET.—ONE ROOM (furnished) in a quiet locality, Kowloon, from 1st October next, at moderate rent. Apply Box 1499 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

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Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

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MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES TOURNAMENT

To be played during October.

Entries close September 30th.

MIXED DOUBLES, AMERICAN TOURNAMENT

On SATURDAY September 30th.

Entries close September 15th.

W. WILKINSON.

Hon. Sec. L. H. O.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that MR. H. A. CASTRO having been appointed Manager of our business at Hongkong, he is authorised to sign our firm name per procuration.

E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1918.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

We have had frequent occasion during the past few months to comment on the dangerous tendencies exhibited by the so-called Government in Canton, and the news to hand yesterday to the effect that the general political outlook in China has been seriously compromised in consequence of developments in the South has not therefore caused us a great deal of surprise. From the stand which the Canton malcontents were taking it was inevitable that sooner or later they would come into conflict with the foreign Powers, and this is precisely what they now appear to have done. There have been a number of instances in which the Canton Government has acted in a manner quite at variance with international pledges. The most glaring instance of this type, until the latest turn in events, was the wrong diversion of the Customs revenue which the Canton authorities had no right to touch but which they calmly appropriated to themselves, so great was their need of revenue. There were other acts, too, which were equally irregular, though in a smaller degree.

Now comes the crowning act of the piece in the announcement by the Canton Government that it intends within a few days to take over the Customs, to appoint two Chinese Directors and, if necessary, to use the Southern soldiery to enforce the resolve. With such a development as this, it is not surprising that the situation should be described as grave, for the contemplated step is a direct challenge not only to the Peking Government but also to the Powers who are very vitally and directly concerned with the administration of this great revenue earning Department. There are, as is well known, specific Treaty conditions to be observed in regard to the control of the Chinese Customs, and it is as much in China's own interests as in those of the foreign Powers concerned that these should be fully and honourably discharged. By its ill-advised step the Canton Government has committed a three-fold error. It has, in the first place, seriously prejudiced its own case, so far as recognition by the Powers is concerned; it has sown the seed of grave troubles in China generally; and it has brought itself into antagonism with foreign interests. While we can sympathise with the desire of the Southerners to get hold of revenue by rational means, the point appears to have been lost sight of by these Canton extremists that China has to be regarded as a whole by the Powers, and that a step of the kind under notice cannot be taken without affecting the country generally. Anything, therefore, which touches the credit of the nation must be regarded as unfortunate, especially if, as in this instance, it is likely to lead to serious friction between China and Powers who are now on friendly terms with her. That is the real gravity of the present situation. It is not a case merely of the Powers *vis à vis* the South; it is an issue between the Powers and China. Thus do the ill-considered actions of specific groups create troubles of a large character. The British as a people have been taught to think Imperially. Our urgent advice to the Chinese is to think nationally and not, as the North and South are doing, in terms of Provinces. The inter-Provincial and interneighbour strife which is so common in China is of small account if not prolonged, but this threatened action of the South to seize the Customs must, if persisted in, inevitably lead to strong action by the Powers and less to interference of a far more drastic character than the Southerners appear to think.

The root cause of the present contretemps is, of course, the extreme difficulty which the Canton Government is experiencing in its search for revenue. It has tried many schemes, some of a most fanciful character, to "raise the wind" but has failed; hence its desire to seize upon the tempting Customs receipts. But, whatever the reason, the threatened step is wholly unjustified and cannot be defended from any standpoint whatever. The situation created, especially by the suggested use of force to carry through the resolution, is undoubtedly serious, and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of the preservation of harmony in the country, the Cantonese may yet see the error of their ways, repent before it is too late, and order their future doings on more sane and rational lines. In the present situation there is a great opportunity for the new President, who is said to favour a compromise with the South. He is a civilian, a Constitutional, and a man of wide experience. If he can prevent the threatened calamity, he will have begun his Presidential career in a most happy and inspiring fashion.

The Local V.A.D.

In view of the happenings on the Siberian Front and of the efforts which are being made in various Far Eastern settlements to render what assistance they can, it is reassuring to feel that we have in Hongkong a body of such distinct utility as the Ladies' V.A.D. This organisation has been in existence for some three years now, and to-day has over forty efficient members who have passed the required tests and who are therefore able to render very valuable assistance in cases of emergency. Among the number are two lady doctors. Since the inception of the V.A.D. movement here, the members have taken up the work most enthusiastically and have entered into the training with much zest and keenness. At one time it looked as though their services would not be required through any developments of the war, but circumstances which have arisen since then which have put a very different complexion on the situation. That the inauguration of the movement was a wise one is therefore quite clear now. There may possibly be an impression in some quarters that these V.A.D. workers are not prepared for emergencies which may arise. That, however, is by no means the case; indeed, they are ready and anxious to do whatever is required of them, and if it so happens that their services are needed in the near future, their training will no doubt be of the utmost value.

There are also in Hongkong about 150 Chinese members of the men's detachments of the V.A.D., who are thoroughly well trained for local service and whose utility is equally obvious.

The American Red Cross.

It is not very long ago since the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross was inaugurated, but even in this short time a considerable amount of good work has been done.

Though it was hardly anticipated when the Chapter was formed a few months ago that the services of the members would be so actively required in consequence of the Siberian developments, yet this new contingency is being coped with in a spirit of spirit with the result that large quantities of hospital requisites and other necessary things for the comfort of the wounded are being despatched rapidly to the Siberian front. The American Chapter has also had an eye on the lot of the unfortunate refugees who are fleeing from their homes. Already the plight of thousands of these is pitiful in the extreme. The majority of them are starving and inadequately clothed, with the prospect of a bitter winter before them. The American Chapter is therefore appealing to the generosity of Hongkong people to send along all the old clothes they can find. Most people have a good deal of lumber of this kind and no doubt this appeal will urge upon them the necessity of rooting it out and sending it with all speed to the headquarters of the American Chapter, which hopes to make up a tremendous bundle of clothing to despatch without delay to the distressed Siberians.

A Scrocher.

We have heard a number of complaints from various sources regarding some idiot of a motorist who makes the neighbourhood of Queen's Road hideous late at night with an infernal motor cycle. Whether he is a Chinese, an Indian, or a European does not appear to be known, but the fact remains that he is a distinct annoyance and commits a breach of the traffic regulations, which should give the Police the handle they require to haul him before the Magistrate for breaking the speed-limit. This man here apparently considers that in the daytime the traffic is too congested to permit of his going the whole hog, so he waits until darkness falls and then trots out one of the noisiest motor cycles to be found anywhere. Where he starts from nobody knows, but he screeches along Queen's Road Central at somewhere about forty or fifty miles an hour with his engine open and sounding his horn like a motorist gone mad. It would not be a bad idea if the Police made endeavours to catch this young man and let him understand that if he wants to create a noise for himself he must get out into the New Territories.

Obstructions.

Several Chinese stall-holders were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with causing obstructions by putting their wares in the public roads. Defendants pleaded guilty. P. S. B. 23 said that he was on duty and as he was going his rounds he saw in various streets baskets of fruit, firewood, salt fish and other articles placed in the streets, thereby causing inconvenience to passers-by. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$3 to \$10.

DAY BY DAY.

STUDY TO MORTIFY THY VICES,
FOR THIS WILL AVAIL THEE
MORE THAN THE BEING ABLE TO
ANSWER MANY HARD QUESTIONS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the capture of German New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago by the Australians.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7/10d.

Arrived Safely.

We hear that Mr. L. D. Warren (son of Mr. E. B. Warren) and Mr. J. Stalker, who left Hongkong in June, arrived safely in London on the 3rd inst.

Women Paglits.

Two Chinese women were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with fighting. Defendants pleaded guilty and said that they had a fight over a money affair. His Worship bound them over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

Unlicensed Milk Vendor.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, this morning with being an unlicensed milk vendor. His Worship adjourned the case, fixing bail at \$20 and ordered that all bottles of milk that were found in defendant's possession should be sent to the Government Analyst.

His Excellency's Departure.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor and Lady May are leaving to-morrow for Canada in order to visit their daughter, Miss Dione May, who has recently had a rather severe illness. We are expressing the wishes of the whole community in hoping that they will find their daughter in a much improved state of health.

The Colony's Health.

The communicable diseases notified last week were four fatal cases of plague, four of spotted fever (three fatal), four of enteric (three fatal), and one fatal occurrence each of diphtheria and puerperal fever. All the sufferers were Chinese save one of the cases of enteric (English). For the foxy-eight hours ended yesterday there were two fatal cases of enteric (both Chinese).

The Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. A. H. Hurst, the Commissioner of Customs for the Kowloon District, is going on Home leave to-morrow and will carry with him the good wishes of many residents who have greatly admired his constant interest in the public life of the Colony. His place will be filled by Mr. T. D. Moorhead, former Commissioner at Lippa, who joined the Customs service in 1881 and is a son of a former Commissioner for Kowloon, Mr. R. B. Moorhead.

Wanton's Bath.

A Chinese coal-coolie was charged this morning with being in unlawful possession of a basket of coal. Inspector Sim prosecuted and said that the coal was good household coal. Defendant said that the coal was the sweepingings from a ship and he brought it home for use in boiling water for his bath. Inspector Sim pointed out that the P.W.D. had a public bath house in Wan Chai and there was a lot of hot water there for those who wanted to bathe. His Worship fined the defendant \$5, or 14 days' hard labour.

Obstructions.

Several Chinese stall-holders were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with causing obstructions by putting their wares in the public roads. Defendants pleaded guilty. P. S. B. 23 said that he was on duty and as he was going his rounds he saw in various streets baskets of fruit, firewood, salt fish and other articles placed in the streets, thereby causing inconvenience to passers-by. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$3 to \$10.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic results for the week ending 7th September, 1918.

Receipts for week 195,271.

This Year: \$15,599

Last Year: 14,451

Receipts for week 148,767.

This Year: 1,145

Last Year: 7,614

PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

A Supreme Court Trial.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., had before him this morning, in Original Jurisdiction an action in which two plaintiffs, Li Man-ki and the Wo Long Firm, sought to make one Chan U-man liable for debt of the Kwong Cheung Hing Firm.

Li Man-ki had secured a judgment for \$2,059 20 and the Wo Long for \$2,216 against the Kwong Cheung Hing, and both plaintiffs sued for a declaration that the man Chan U-man was a partner in the defendant firm when the indebtedness was incurred.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) appeared for the defendant, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis) for Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master (the defendant).

Opening the case, Mr. Alabaster said:—This matter is a trial of issue as to whether the defendant, Chan U-man, was a partner in the Kwong Cheung Hing firm when the debt was incurred.

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TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS.

Several Police Court Cases.

The chauffeur of motor car No. 61 was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with not having rear-lights. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, H.K.P.R., prosecuted.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said that when he started the car the light was very good, but gradually on the way the light failed.

C. I. Sirdar Khan, in outlining the case, said that on the night in question he was standing near Causeway Bay, and he saw one motor-car coming with only one front light and a very dim rear light, so that he could not distinguish the number. He stopped the car and called the driver, who told him that he (defendant) had reported to his master about the lights, but he took no notice of the matter.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

The driver of motor car No. 60 was summoned for failing to obey the directions of a Police Officer in uniform. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

His Worship fined the defendant \$10.

The driver of motor car No. 52 was summoned for not having rear-lights. Inspector Garrod prosecuted, and His Worship fined the defendant \$10.

The driver of car No. 258 was summoned for failing to keep to the left side of the road.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted and Mr. H. S. Bennett, of the Telephone Co., appeared for the defendant, as the car was the Telephone Co.'s property.

Inspector Garrod said that he was in Queen's Road when he saw the truck being driven on the tram lines. He stopped it at the bottom of Garden Road, and explained the regulations in Chinese to the driver.

Mr. Bennett said it was a very conflicting case, as his men told him that no police officer stopped them. They had telephone poles on the cart and they had four men driving the cart.

Inspector Garrod remarked that as far as he knew there were no telephone poles.

His Worship remanded the case till next Tuesday at noon, so as to enable Mr. Bennett to make further inquiries into the matter.

Several Chinese truck-owners were summoned for committing various breaches of the Traffic Regulations, such as having no license, having too heavy a load, failing to keep to the left side of the road, driving trucks in prohibited streets, and leaving tracks unattended in the streets.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted in all of the cases, and His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$4 to \$15.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Attack on Amoy.

Chen King-ming, the Commander-in-Chief in the east, has reported that the Northern troops in the vicinity of Amoy have shown no intention of fighting, and the fall of the city is imminent. It is reported that the rich merchants and well-to-do families are leaving the city in large numbers and that Li Hon-ki, Tsohon of Fukien, is also preparing to leave by sea.

Railway Damage.

The Superintendent of the Canton-Sunmen Railway, owing to the damage done by the recent fire to the permanent way, has used the monthly payments due to the Tsohon's office for repairing purposes, but on being strongly pressed by the Authority he has now borrowed a sum of \$100,000 from the Bank of Formosa and handed it to the Tsohon at the monthly interest rate of 7 per cent.

Gunboat in a Typhoon.

The commander of the gunboat Kwong Yink, which acted as a transport for Kingtow, has reported that the ship encountered a typhoon on the last night off Ting Chong. After all the coal had been consumed and the wooden furniture used for fuel, the ship was carried away by the wind for over 24 hours. Extensive damage was done to the ship and a big sum is necessary for her repair.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL.

Annual Meeting of the League.

Lieut. F. Medway, R.N., presided at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football League last evening, held in the R.G.A. Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks. There was a large attendance of representatives present.

The balance sheet, which showed a credit balance of \$88, was adopted, as also was the annual report.

The following officers were chosen for the coming season:—President, Mr. B. J. Wilton; Vice-President, Lt. Jones, R.G.A.; League Management Committee, Master Gunner G. T. May, R.G.A.; Mr. Warner, R.N.; Mr. J. Stewart; Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. C. B. Shann; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Entries were received from Hongkong Club, R.G.A. and R.N. for the First Division, and Kowloon, Hongkong University, St. Joseph's (2 teams), Staff and Departments, 88th Co. R.G.A.; 87th Co. R.G.A.; 83rd Co. R.G.A. for the Second Division.

A proposal to alter Rule 8 of the League, bearing on the reinstatement of Junior League players, who had played in more than two or more Senior League matches was ruled out of order, sufficient notice not having been given. It was announced that the Rule was responsible for a lot of trouble in its working, and the question of revising it would be dealt with at a later meeting.

The question of including the South China Athletic in the First Division was raised, but the representative of the Club not being present, the meeting directed the new League Committee to ascertain the Club's intentions with a view to their inclusion in the Senior League if desirable.

Entries for both Divisions close on the 10th inst.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers concluded the meeting.

Football Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Football Association followed.

Lieut. Medway still being in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—

President, Lt. F. Medway, R.N.; Vice-President, Major T. Robertson A.O.D.; Major T. W. P. Hammond; Councillors: Mr. H. McTavish, Lt. A. E. Hall R.G.A., Mr. F. W. Black; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Wright; Referees' Board: Major W. P. Hammond, Master Gunner G. T. May, R.G.A., the Hon. Secretary with Mr. F. W. Black as Hon. Secretary of the Board, and Mr. Mitchell.

In regard to "Charity" matches a vote of thanks was passed to the officials who gave their services in the past season, when over \$600 was collected at the matches played.

The Association allowed two Representative matches during the year, the whole of the proceeds being devoted to Charity, and it was decided that the first of these should take place on a convenient day in the early part of the season the proceeds being devoted to "Our Day" Funds.

The balance sheet, showing a balance of \$180, was unanimously passed.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

War Comforts for Siberia.

Mrs. Sarah Gossler, Head of the Women's Work Party of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross, reports that the following supplies have been shipped by the s.s. China to Shanghai for transhipment to Siberia:—576 pillow slips, 188 handkerchiefs, 216 property bags, 105 pairs underdrawers, 130 pairs undershirts, 1 pair spiral socks, 3 pairs socks, 3 pairs bed socks, 9 mops, 46 surgical pillows, 18 medical bandages, 235 abdominal bandages, 240 facial bandages, 180 men's tail bandages, 305 triangular bandages, 235 T bandages, 1 sash, 84 suits pyjamas, 38 bed sheets, 15 bed jackets, 9 wash cloths, 24 taped shirts, 6 hand-angled foot socks.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Children must have it—adults should have it.

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is concentrated food.

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TO-DAY'S
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HONGKONG

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology—A course of 50 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom Applications should be made, as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January, March) 1919 at 8.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

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THOMAS BEECHAM, CERVASE, ELWES, KENNERLEY, RUMFORD,
HUBERT EISDEL, FRANK MULLINGS, GERALD O'BRIEN,
SCURIE, ALBERT SAMMONS, W. MURDOCH,
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Empress of Japan 6th Nov. Key West — Feb

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Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Kitano Maru T. 15,930	TUES., 17th (Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 14th (Sept., at 11 a.m.
	"Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th (Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Nagato Maru T. 9,000	TUESDAY, (17th Sept.)

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES. TUESDAY IS TOWNSVILLE. NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL. BOMBAY VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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Next sailings from Hongkong:

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NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.
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NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE. 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM EUROPE AND STRAIT:

THE Steamship

"GLENGLYLE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th September, 1918, at 9 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th September, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessels having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th September, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD

Acting Agent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲ (White)	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲ (Black)	South (N.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲ (White)	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ▲ (Black)	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. ▲ (White)	Gale expected to increase.
7. ▲ (White)	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted the signal will be displayed it will mean that on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, the typhoon is moving from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The signals will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Waterfall Station.

The signals will be lowered when it is expected that all danger is over.

The last signal will be displayed at the masthead of the steamer at the port of Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Paul Chinn's Chambers at Lamma.

The signals will be displayed at the masthead of the steamer at the port of Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Paul Chinn's Chambers at Lamma.

The signals will be displayed at the masthead of the steamer at the port of Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Paul Chinn's Chambers at Lamma.

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TELEGRAPH

SINGAPORE DURING 1917.

The Junior Division Table.

The final standing of teams in the Hongkong Junior Tennis League is as follows:—

	Won	Lost
G. R. C. (O)	8	1
M. B. K. (O)	8	1
Indian Schools	7	2
St. Stephen's	6	3
Chinese Y. M. C. A.	4	5
Kowloon (O)	4	5
Queen's	3	6
H. M. Dockyard	2	7
R. G. A.	2	7
Civil Service	1	8

The tie between G.R.C. (O) and M.B.K. resulted in a win for the G.R.C. (O) who are therefore winners of the Junior League for 1918.

The match Winners v. The Rest will take place on Saturday the 21st September in connection with the Annual "At Home" of the Chinese Recreation Club at their grounds.

Hard Court League.

The formation of a Hard Court League for the Autumn has been proposed by the Committee of the Hongkong Junior Tennis League. All matches will be played on hard courts and will be governed by the rules of the Junior League.

All Clubs desiring to join this League are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Junior Tennis League, Care of Chinese Y.M.C.A. before September 23rd. A meeting will be held at the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on Tuesday the 24th at 5.15 p.m. to complete arrangements.

JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Some Sensational Stories.

The Hongkong correspondent of *Asahi* sends his paper an account of alleged outrages committed by the Philippine authorities against Japanese, says the *Japan Chronicle*. It is alleged that two Japanese women named Morita Chisa and Sakai Tsukyo who arrived at Zamboanga by the N. Y. K. *Tambomaro*, which sailed from Yokohama on June 6th last, were taken to the military hospital there, where they were subjected to a physical examination in full view of other persons. The local Japanese Association has asked the Japanese Consul at Manila to take proper action regarding this alleged offence against decency.

There have recently been frequent outrages against Japanese, proceeds the *Asahi* correspondent. When an assistant of Mr. Suzuki, the only Japanese physician at Tabo, went out in Japanese clothes at about 11 p.m. on July 25th, he was challenged by three policemen, who found him duly wearing trousers in accordance with the regulations recently promulgated, which make it necessary for any Japanese to wear trousers when going out in kimono. In spite of this careful observance of the law on the part of the Japanese, the three Filippino policemen, it is alleged, knocked him about with such violence that some people passing by tried to intervene, but the policemen are said to have threatened them with revolvers. The Japanese was ultimately put under arrest and sent to prison, and Mr. Suzuki, his employer, has now filed a complaint with the Court. A similar incident occurred the previous night, and this case is also waiting for decision by the legal authorities.

The *Asahi* correspondent adds:—"In the South Philippines prisoners of yesterday are to-day made policemen upon discharge from prison. These policemen being of the lowest class, many an innocent person is maltreated. Japanese residents give tips of Y1 or Y2 to policemen in order to avoid trouble, and thus try to keep them at a respectable distance. This has made the policemen the more audacious, however, and it is suspected that the outrage committed upon the Japanese medical assistant was due to this audacity." It is added that the incidents have caused much excitement among the Japanese residents in the Philippines, as well they might, if the facts are as stated, but the story appears to be rather too sensational for an unvarnished tale.

General Knox Entertained in Japan.

General Knox, Commander of the British forces in Siberia, and staff were the guests of honour at a dinner in Tokyo recently given under auspices of General Tanaka, Deputy-Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Minister of War. General Tanaka made a speech of welcome, and General Knox responded. There were about 60 Army officers present, besides the Military and Naval attaches of the Allied Embassies and Legations.

Municipal Administration Report.

The Administration Report of the Singapore Municipality for 1917, signed by Mr. J. Polglase (Deputy President) states that the rateable value of the town at the end of the year was \$10,795,283, against \$10,132,784 for 1916, increase \$662,479. Increases in rental values were very noticeable in godowns and business premises and were due principally to the necessity for obtaining accommodation for produce which could not be shipped owing to difficulty in obtaining cargo space.

The number of premises let under lease, however, would point to steadiness in the matter of high rents. The valuation of saw mills and factories also shows considerable increase. According to the *Singapore Free Press*.

The efforts of the Rent Restriction Board notwithstanding rents of small residential properties continued to increase. The Board has, however, been the means of discovering instances of landlords making false returns of rent. In one case the owner was prosecuted and a fine \$250. Other cases are under examination.

During the year 238 new houses (excluding flats) were added to the assessment list and 127 houses were struck off, the net gain in assessment being about \$180,000.

The total revenue (including Improvement Rate \$220,118) was \$4,432,655 and the expenditure (including Improvement Rate \$227,852) was \$4,189,636. Eliminating the Improvement Rate, the revenue proper showed an increase over the previous year of \$451,889, and on the estimate of \$440,853, whilst in expenditures there was a saving of \$431,620—consequent largely upon failure to obtain supplies owing to the war.

The 1 per cent. Education Rate, collected and paid to Government, totalled \$103,693. The Provident Fund, with 406 contributors, reached \$774,539, invested in Municipal Loans and S.S. War Loan.

The cost of the water supply was revealed to be 36.33 cents per 1,000 gallons, and the Department showed a profit of \$123,694, whilst electricity returned a surplus of \$99,982 (nearly triple the 1916 figure) and gas \$90,221 (almost 50 per cent up).

Rubber tyred rikishas continued to increase in numbers, and in July 9,297 were in use, though owing to the non-arrival of coolies the number fell in October to 8,883. There were 898 private rikishas. The second class and old pattern double rikishas continued to decrease. The coolies engaged in the rikisha trade exceeded 20,000.

The condition of many gharrys was "very defective," due in great measure to the difficulty in obtaining or the high cost of fitting. The condition of the trams was "most unsatisfactory"; they carried 12,839,270 passengers during the year—about 12,600 down on 1916.

Dogs registered numbered 4,981 and 3,946 were destroyed (over 18 a day.)

The Fire Brigade received 42 calls, 27 being to genuine cases. Loss by fire within Municipal limits was estimated at \$93,015, or only half the loss in 1916. The Sumbaran fire in April accounted for \$50,000 of the loss.

Ten lives were lost at the Trengganu fire in June—in great measure due to badly arranged staircases and exits.

The fire alarm system worked satisfactorily.

THEATRE PROSECUTIONS, GERMAN SUBMARINE LOSSES.

Inefficient Water Buckets.

The manager of the Kwa Yeo Tong Theatre was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, for failing to have the required number of water buckets filled with water on the stage as is specified in his licence. Mr. F. C. Jenkins, G.R.E., appeared for the prosecution.

Defendant expressed his regret at the offence and said that the reason for his not having the requisite number of water buckets was that a great number of them were leaking and had been sent to have repairs carried out.

Mr. Jenkins stated that the theatre was entitled to accommodate 1,000 people and on the night in question the theatre was full. In accordance with the licence the theatre should have 58 three-gallon water buckets filled with water during the performances. On the evening of the 4th inst. 18 buckets filled with water instead of 58 were found in the theatre, thus showing a deficiency of 40 buckets. Ten of them were found in the circle and eight others were found in front of the stage under a pit. After a considerable search they produced four buckets with holes in the bottom, six similar buckets were brought in from the dock and lastly seven empty buckets were produced which had been used for domestic purposes. Mr. Jenkins concluded that although he did not ask for a maximum fine, he regarded the case as a serious one.

His Worship:—Is it a first offence?—Yes, but obviously the numerous recent cases for a similar offence should have been a warning.

The defendant stated that there were four fire hydrants in the theatre.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

HEARD IN CAMERA.

This afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case came up in which a European and a Chinese were charged with committing a serious offence.

His Worship, on entering the Court, requested the reporters present to refrain from reporting the case.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, who appeared for one of the defendants, informed His Worship that the case had already been mentioned in the morning papers.

We understand that representations were made to have the case heard in camera.

Typhoon Warnings.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1.45 p.m. today:—"Cyclone or typhoon 'wasser bombe' (water bomb or depth charges) was great, particularly on an inexperienced crew in consequence of the 'hellish din of their explosion'." This is the first German admission of the fact that inexperienced crews are employed on German submarines, but it lends added significance to the statement made by another U-boat commander that a great many of the German submarine losses were due to the fact that many of the crews are not properly trained, some going to sea within six weeks of entering the service. As this commander put it, to send men to sea after such a short period of training to face present day conditions is like taking a forced plant out of a hothouse and putting it in a north-east wind.

While every every precaution (says the correspondent) is taken to prevent the crews of the U-boats from talking about their experiences under water, stories of the effect of the depth charges and bombs dropped by Allied craft leak out from time to time, and men have openly admitted that the losses of U-boats and submarine mine laying craft are very great and increasing.

It is also admitted that the tendency of their ships by the British Merchant Marine has improved so considerably of late that an attack by gunfire of a vessel is only undertaken with

U-Boat Salvaged—But Crew Dead.

Information reaching England through neutral sources shows that the effectiveness of the anti-submarine operations undertaken by the Allied Navies is being brought home daily to the German naval authorities.

Not a week passes—according to a Scandinavian correspondent—but what submarines fail to return to their bases; while others practically stagger home, badly damaged, and necessitating extensive repairs in the dockyards and the emergency repair depots which have had to be set up in order that the U-boat force may be kept up to strength.

The damage to U-boats alone has proved a severe strain upon the resources of the German naval establishments, and it has been necessary to draft into the shipyards a large amount of civilian labour, and to take from among the prisoners of war any man who has any knowledge of shipyard work. From the Belgian shipyards and engineering works men have been transferred to Germany, others have been set to work at the repair bases at Ostend, Bruges, and Zeebrugge in consequence of the strain on the submarine service. This strain has been particularly acute since the beginning of February of this year, and has been increasingly felt in consequence of the growing U-boat losses and of the demands on other engineering establishments for the building of tanks, etc., for the Western Front.

According to the correspondent, in one month alone a large number of submarines were reported to have failed to return to their bases, while at one port no fewer than six vessels returned so badly damaged that they had to be immediately dry docked and practically refitted, work which took so much time as to cause congestion in that particular area.

The correspondent also states that the condition physically and mentally, in which the crews return, has caused considerable anxiety. The strain of having to remain under water for very extended periods and being hunted by aircraft, torpedo boat destroyers, motor boats, trawlers, and other auxiliary craft, particularly during the fine weather which was experienced in April and May, has had a marked effect upon the personnel, and has necessitated increased periods of rest for both officers and men. This assertion by the correspondent is to some extent borne out by the report, which appeared in the issue of the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* for May 29th, of a lecture by Commander Rose, whose name as a German submarine commander is well known. This officer told an audience at Munich that the moral effect of the British "water bombs" (water bombs or depth charges) was great, particularly on an inexperienced crew in consequence of the "hellish din of their explosion."

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the consent of the authorities of the naval war, which will arise between North and South in that country. There is reason to believe that he never really gained the ear of the Chinese Government. He had lost his from the outset, and his methods and obduracy proved too much even for Peking police.

Fortunately, all his efforts failed to draw China from her true path, and von Hintze eventually made things so hot for himself that he had to transfer his peculiar talents to a field nearer home, whence he has emerged from the comparative obscurity of diplomatic representative for his country at Christiansburg to the limelight of the German Foreign Office. It is recorded of him that during the early part of last year, when China was reviewing her attitude towards Germany, Hintze, in a conversation with the Chinese Prime Minister, sought to clinch matters by dilating upon the invincibility of inventiveness of German scientists in their efforts to obtain the chemicals necessary for the manufacture of munitions.

The admiral triumphantly declared that they were even extracting glycerine from the corpses of dead soldiers. From that moment the horrified Premier, in the words of a North China journal, "had no more use for Germany." During his regime in Peking his activities included, among other things, an endeavour to organise the German military espionage service across the Russo-Chinese border and in Japan. That he did much to hinder Allied interests in the Far East is certain. Chinese statesmen, however, could not be fooled up to the top of his bent. They had every reason to mistrust German professions of friendship and help, and had experienced something of the policy of the "mailed fist." The occupation of Tsingtao and the surrounding country was accompanied by brutalities by the German soldiery which will live long in Chinese memory. In vain, therefore, was the net spread by von Hintze to seduce China from the path of honour. That country, oriental though it may be, can boast a civilisation which is its main precept is vastly superior to that of Germany. We rejoice, therefore, that China's rulers have made it clear to the world that there is no soil there in which Prussian "Kultur" can take root. Unfortunately, however, the German menace has not been entirely eliminated, since the agents of the Teutonic von Hintze have not yet been deported or interned. These people, there is reason to believe, are still conducting a vigorous enemy war propaganda, the object of which is to damage the Allies, and in particular Great Britain, in the eyes of the Chinese. The only effective method of checking this campaign is the arrest and deportation of the propagandists. This, so far, the Chinese Government has not seen its way to do. Notwithstanding, it may be affirmed that the grandiose schemes, both political and commercial, which the Germans had prepared to raise in China have largely been brought to naught, and it is to be hoped that her statesmen, with the help of the Allies, will see to it that neither during the war nor after it German so-called peaceful penetration shall be allowed to spread throughout the country, to China's own hurt and the injury of those nations of the world who wish to trade with her in a fair and legitimate manner.

Unscrupulous Practices by Japanese Traders.

As recent instances that have come under his notice of unscrupulous practices by Japanese exporters the Japanese Consul-General at Singapore reports to the Japanese Foreign Office that a certain quantity of paper-boxes, sent by an Osaka trader to a Chinese merchant in Singapore, which should weigh 20 lbs. proved to be only 8 lbs. He further reports that honesty about weight is not a general rule in Japan, and that an Indian merchant at Singapore from a Japanese firm at Kobe has been accustomed to be of unscrupulous quality to example. The same may be said of his son in China, for it is held by the Chinese that he has been accustomed to be of unscrupulous quality to example. In both cases the names of the Japanese exporters are given in the official dispatch.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE SHIPPING.

Striking Figures from Shanghai.

One is continually hearing comments on the activity of the Japanese and their grasping methods in regard to China, but the *N. C. Daily News*, and the pessimist will tell you that British business is going to the dogs and by the time the war is over the Japanese will own the country. The writer proceeds:

"I could never see eye to eye with these people, my idea being that as the market had to be supplied and Japan was the only Power in position to supply it, it naturally followed that for a certain period she would have to take the place of other traders and carriers who were fully occupied in carrying on the war, and rather than blame her for grasping the opportunity, we should be glad that one of our Allies helped us to carry on."

Now if the pessimists will glance at the Shipping Statistics of this port for the quarter ended June 30th, just issued by the Maritime Customs, they will find a great deal of comfort, for they would see there that the number and tonnage of shipping entered at this port amounted to 4,002 ships of 3,569,834 tons of which Japan heads the list with 903 ships of 1,318,432 tons, while Britain comes next with more ships, 1,015, but slightly less tonnage, amounting to 1,200,457 tons.

These figures are apparently the best Japan can do with a clear field and everything in her favour, whereas British shippers have lent a million tons to America to transport troops, are keeping the home trade supplied and are doing all their own war work and the bulk of that of our Allies. Yet in spite of this our tonnage in and out of this port not only equals that of the world's only free shipping Power, but exceeds that of all the rest of the world combined. So cheer up, all you pessimists, and picture to yourselves what will happen when the war is over and our ships come sailing back."

ANGRY AVIATORS IN JAPAN.

Blood-Stained Acceptation of a Challenge.

It will be remembered that in July Japanese civilian aviators raised a storm of protest against the proposal of Mr. Patterson, an American aviator, to fly between Tokyo and Osaka to carry mail. The reason of this outburst was explained as due to a feeling that Japanese airmen should first be assisted to undertake the enterprise, and that it was not advisable to allow a foreigner to fly over fortified zones.

A few days ago the *Asahi* quoted Mr. Kusibiki, who arranged for the visit of the American aviator to this country, as saying that if any Japanese could fly at 40 miles an hour, which is necessary for the proposed flight between Tokyo and Osaka, the necessary aeroplanes would be sent him so that he could undertake the flight in place of the American aviator. This offer has further excited the indignation of Japanese aviators, and Mr. Nakamura Asao, of Kawaguchi, Hyogo prefecture, has written to the *Asahi* accepting his letter as stamped with blood below his signature—the spilling of blood in such a connection being regarded in this country as the strongest proof of good faith.

The King's Good Example. Lord Willoughby de Broke, presiding at a Day and Discipline meeting at the Merchant House, London, said: "No two men have set a better example than the King and the Prince of Wales

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. The half-yearly statement of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. shows a net profit for the six months of Y.9,350,000 as against a net capital of Y.17,427,000. A dividend was paid of 70 per cent, while two and a-half million yen were added to reserves, and large contributions made to the various funds for the benefit of the staff.

Hankow Imports. Electrical materials and fittings imported into Hankow during 1917 show an increase of Tls. 53,745 from the previous year. The total values for the two periods being (1916) Tls. 214,451 and (1917) Tls. 268,196. Machinery and parts show a decrease of Tls. 358,960 for the same period, the totals in this instance being (1916) Tls. 820,783 and (1917) Tls. 461,808.

Fostering Sugar Trade. A telegram from Washington records an arrangement whereby trade between the United States and the Dutch East Indies is to be fostered, particularly in sugar, of which the American War Board will take two million tons of the 1918 crop. It is understood that forty Dutch steamers, at present lying idle in ports of the Dutch East Indies, will be utilized to transport the sugar, also tobacco, rubber, copra, coffee, tin and quinine to America.

Increase in Nanking Metal Imports. During 1917 the import of iron and mild steel bars into Nanking showed an increase of 3,018 piculs on the previous year, the totals being (1916) 8,415 piculs and (1917) 11,433 piculs. Iron sheets and plates showed a decrease, for the same period of 114 piculs, the total in this instance being (1916) 361 piculs and (1917) 247 piculs.

Oil Prospecting. The Standard Oil Co. having relinquished the conception it held for prospecting in the provinces of Yenan and Shensi, the Japan-China Industrial Co. has obtained from the Chinese Government permission to prospect for oil in different parts of China. The Standard Oil Co. was to finance the deal and later was to have received a certain proportion of the money expended. After exhaustive tests it was decided that the indications were not of sufficient promise to continue the work and the drilling staff were disbanded. The amount spent in experiments exceeded £1,000,000.

Industrial Enterprises of Tsingtao.

Among the principal industrial enterprises lately established at Tsingtao are the following:—The Tsingtao Spinning Mill of the Naigai Cotton Spinning Company, the Tsingtao Branch Brewery of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, the Tsingtao Flour Mill Company, the Tsingtao Salt Manufacturing Company, the Okura-Gumi Flour Mill, the Iwaki Shokai Brick Yard, the Tsingtao Canning Company, the Suzuki Silk Filature, the Tsingtao Branch of the Dairen Ice Company, the Yamaguchi Shokai Canning Factory, the Shinsho Yoko Sop and Oil Department, the Tokusei Yoko Tannery, the Mukai Chemical Works, the Boso Koshi Iron Works, the Kyogoku Iron Works, the Tairi Shokai Manufactory, the Tosa Oil Mill, the Akashi Mito Manufactory, the Mito Oil Mill, the Taisei Yoko Albumen Factory, the Yamamoto Chemical Industry Company, the Shantung Development Company, the Tsingtao Match Manufacturing Company, the Oriental Oil Manufacturing Company and others. The Administration has adopted a systematic scheme of encouragement. Land has been leased out to factory owners at very low rents, while for a fixed period of time, owners of factories are exempted from all taxes. Electric power is supplied by the Administration at specially low rates. The Shantung Railway has also been instructed to discount freight rates on the raw materials sent to factories in the town and purchased in its zone, and manufactured goods forwarded by the president of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by commercial men from all parts of Switzerland and representatives of the Chambers of Geneva, Basel, and Zurich. The object of the S. P. E. S. is to promote the exportation of genuine Swiss products. The association, as such, has no pecuniary aim. As owner of the mark "S. P. E. S." indicating Swiss origin, it will give its members the right to use this mark for goods the products of the Swiss soil and of Swiss industry, and for goods which have undergone in Switzerland such manipulation as to confer on them a new character. Membership of the S. P. E. S. is confined to native-born Swiss citizens, and to those who have been naturalized for at least 16 years.

T. T. Five Shillings.

The rate of exchange T. T. yesterday reached the official figure of 5/- for the first time since 1890. It is a figure on which many an eye has been set for considerable time past, though it came somewhat unexpectedly at the last with a jump of 2d. from the rate of 4/10 on Thursday. This latter rate had been maintained since August 9, when there had been an advance from the previous day of 4/9. This last rate, or rather 4/9, had with some exceptions been maintained for some time previously, practically throughout July, while the highest in June was on June 28 when 4/8 was reached. This marks a rise in the year of 9d., the lowest rate being 4/2 from

January 23-25, so that though the rate has shown a little coyse about the 5/- mark it really has done quite well over the year. The last time the rate was 5/- or over was in September, 1890, when on the fourth of that month it reached 5/3. For the next 13 years it gradually declined in value until on January 23 and 24, 1903, it touched low water mark at 2/1, since when it has recovered ground, slowly at first, but more rapidly during the last two years of the war. In 1916 the highest T. T. rate was 3/6; in 1917, 4/4; and to-day's rate brings it to the highest level in 28 years all but a fortnight.

A Swiss Trade-Mark. An article in a recent issue of the "Journal de Genève" describes the steps which are being taken in Switzerland to prepare against the danger of attempts being made to pass off German goods as goods of Swiss origin. This effort takes the form of the institution of a national Swiss trade-mark to distinguish manufacturers of Swiss origin from those of foreign origin, and, to quote the "Journal", this effort is likely to be attended by consequences of the highest importance to the industrial and commercial credit of Switzerland. After three years of close examination of this question, observes the "Journal", a scheme, promoted by the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, has been adopted by a general meeting, and a Syndicat pour l'Exportation Suisse (S. P. E. S.) has been established. The committee of this syndicat, consisting of 15 members, will have its head office in Geneva. The meeting which established the S. P. E. S. was presided over by the president of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by commercial men from all parts of Switzerland and

representatives of the Chambers of Geneva, Basel, and Zurich. The object of the S. P. E. S. is to promote the exportation of genuine Swiss products. The association, as such, has no pecuniary aim. As owner of the mark "S. P. E. S." indicating Swiss origin, it will give its members the right to use this mark for goods the products of the Swiss soil and of Swiss industry, and for goods which have undergone in Switzerland such manipulation as to confer on them a new character. Membership of the S. P. E. S. is confined to native-born Swiss citizens, and to those who have been naturalized for at least 16 years.

But women do even more difficult and responsible work than this. Experienced girls are very skillful in the manipulation of such powerful machines as those used for cutting angles and for steel-bending. They even drive electric cranes and winches,

WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

Valuable Services in Shipyards.

When it is realized that the building of big merchant steamers is admittedly one of the hardest and roughest occupations in any branch of industrial work, the introduction of women labour into the shipyards must be regarded as one of the most remarkable developments brought about by the war in the field of woman's work, says the "Journal of Commerce".

To-day women are to be found among the riveters, taking the place of boys in the heating and conveying of the rivets to the men who drive them home. They are working in blacksmith's forces; in the lead iron work and do certain portions of the paint-work. All over a shipyard they may be seen tidying up, shifting scrap iron, carrying bulks of timber, pieces of angle iron, and iron bars. Girls unpack the huge cases of machine parts and gear, and frequently do the more arduous work of unloading bars of iron from railway wagons. At the latter job many of them are adepts, and the speed with which they shift the loads and wheel them away in barrows or bogeys is really remarkable. The wages which women receive for all these and many other forms of labour in which men alone used to be employed are double what the men used to be paid in pre-war days.

A more valuable part of their work, perhaps, is done with machinery. Their work in the joiners' shop is particularly valuable in all the various items treated, especially with the planing machines, with which female workers produce a noticeably large output.

In the engineers' section of the shipyard also—outside of the marine engine works altogether, of course—women are much in demand. They work various kinds of machines, such as screwing and boring machines; they face-up flanges, oil and clean all machines, sharpen tools and in many other ways help on this department in every shipyard. All this work is performed smartly and deftly with excellent results.

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1.30 " 1.30 " 15 min.

2.30 " 2.30 " 15 min.

3.30 " 3.30 " 15 min.

4.30 " 4.30 " 15 min.

5.30 " 5.30 " 15 min.

6.30 " 6.30 " 15 min.

7.30 " 7.30 " 15 min.

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